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R. H. COLLINS, T. D. BOWERS
EDITORS,

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1905.

THE DRIFT of affairs now-a-days is towards the banks—heavy snow banks.

THE TERM of the new postmaster for Baltimore city, Mr. B. Hall Harris, began at midnight on Wednesday.

AFTER A DEADLOCK of four weeks, the Delaware Legislature has been organized by the election of Alvan B. Connor as president pro tem of the Senate.

THE SPEECH OF Gov. Edwin Warfield, delivered on the occasion of the M. & M. banquet at the Lyric, Baltimore, last Thursday evening, created quite a sensation among the political leaders of both the Democratic and Republican parties.

THE FINAL ARGUMENTS in the Poe Disfranchisement Amendment were made before the Maryland Court of Appeals last Thursday, and until the decision of the court has been rendered, nothing further can be done. Attorney General Bryan and Mr. Edgar H. Gans represented Gov. Warfield, against whom mandamus proceedings were amicably instituted by Gen. Murray Vandiver and Messrs. John P. Poe and Bernard Carter appeared for Gen. Vandiver. The decision of the court is awaited with great interest by the people of the entire State.

THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS at their meeting on Tuesday refused by a unanimous vote to provide money for the opening of the public highways. They argued that our public roads are already a great expense to the taxpayers of the county and they did not feel justified in assuming an additional expense of several thousand dollars to open the roads. The opening of the roads during the winter of '95 cost the county between $6,000 and $7,000. There were quite a number of protests from several of the districts of the county against the opening of the roads at public expense this time.

Annual Meeting Farmers' Institute.

The annual meeting of the State Farmers' Institute for Kent county will be held in the Court House Chestertown, next Wednesday and Thursday, Feb. 8 and 9. The hours of the sessions will be—Wednesday, from 1.30 p. m. to 4 p. m. Thursday, from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. The following is the programme.

Wednesday afternoon—"Some facts for the Farmer and the Teacher." Dr. H. P. Miller; "Our Insect Enemies," Prof. J. B. Symons, state entomologist.

Thursday morning—"Some Common Ailments of our Animals and their Treatment," Dr. H. P. Miller; "Our Chemical work for the Farmer," Dr. H. B. McDonnell, state chemist.

Afternoon—"Experiments with the San Jose Scale," Prof. T. B. Symons, 15 minutes; "A Study of our Soil," Jas. S. Harris; "Moisture—Methods of Controlling it," Dr. H. P. Miller.

The Institute will be under the direction of State Farmers' Institute Director, Wm. L. Amoss.

A full attendace of all the farmers and those interested in the work of the Institute is earnestly requested.

PEOPLE'S COLUMN.

☞ The columns of the TRANSCRIPT are open to the proper discussion of all topics of public interest or importance. Whether the editors agree with the sentiment expressed or not, the people should and may be heard through the TRANSCRIPT's columns—the paper will be the People's Forum from which they may be heard on all subjects—purely personal matter excepted. The Editors are not responsible in any manner for articles that appear in this column.

Chestertown, Md., Jan. 31, 1904.

GENTLEMEN:—Your letters in the past calling attention to our finances have variously borne fruit. This week the county commissioners, who did not provide in the levy of last year for some $1400 of the Hospital Fund, (although of course they knew it should have been provided for,) have been forced to borrow the money. They secured this loan from the Savings Bank in Chestertown at 4.22%. For many years our county commissioners have been borrowing large sums of money and paying 6% for it. Through the columns of the TRANSCRIPT the people were advised of the fact that the money could be borrowed on the credit of the county for much less than 6%. This transaction is a demonstration of the fact that our county commissioners are willing to take the benefit of a less rate.

In this connection a great many things were not included in the levy last year that should have been included. For instance a large part of the school fund. What the people are interested in is whether or not our levy, when it is struck, is a clean balance sheet, and if not, why not? They want to know why the entire hospital fund was not included in the levy and the payment of 4.22% interest on it, or any other interest, avoided. The tax-payers of Kent county want a clean balance sheet yearly and the county commissioners owe them the duty to give it to them. Our tax rate for last year was high enough, but if everything which should have been levied for had have been included it would have been much higher.

Yours respectfully,
HOPE H. BARROLL.

THE BALTIMORE SUN will please accept our thanks for a copy of the 1905 almanac. There is scarcely a book in existence that contains so much information in ready-to-use-form as does this little "blue book." Every business and professional man should have a copy at his elbow. He will find use for it every day.

CHURCH NOTES.

Chestertown M. E. Church: Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at 10.30 A.M. Sunday school at 2.15 P. M. Epworth League meeting at 6.45 P. M. Preaching at 7.30 P. M. followed by revival services. Subject: "The Purpose of Preaching." All are cordially invited.

Active preparations are being made for the entertainment of the Wilmington M. E. Conference which meets in Grace M. E. Church, Wilmington in March. It is probable that ample entertainmant will be provided for all the members and visitors to the conference and the session promises to be an interesting one. Rev. W. A. Wise, of Seaford, Del., is prominently mentioned as the successor of Rev. Dr. A. S. Mowbary as secretary of the conference. Bishop Goodsell will preside over the session.

Kennedyville M. P. Church, Rev. R. S. Rowe, pastor. Subjects of sermons for Sunday, Feb. 5; 10.30 A.M., "Reconciliation." 7 P. M., "Wherefore do the Wicked Live?" Communion after the morning sermon.

Mr. Jesse Medders led the song service at Christ M. P. Church last Sunday evening. The theme of the evening was "The Secret of Success." Mr. Medders read a very pleasing article on the theme and Mr. Alwyn M. Culp and sister, Miss Susie Belle Culp, sang a very pretty duet. The meetings are largely attended.

Christ Meth. Prot. Church, Rev. D. L. Greenfield pastor. Public worship at 10.30 A. M. and 7.30 P. M.; Special devotional service at 9.30 A. M.; Sunday school at 2.30 P. M.; Christian Workers' Meeting at 6.45 P. M.; Evening theme: "In Behalf of the Boys."

The congregation of Broadway M. P. Church, Baltimore, presented Miss Clara Bacchus, daughter of the pastor, Rev. G. Q. Bacchus, with a handsome silver service on the accasion of her marriage to Mr. Earnshaw last week.

The Wesley Chapel Improvement Society met at the home of Mrs. Chas. L. Miller, and considering the stormy evening was largely attended. There were 16 persons present. Six new members were enrolled. The following program was well rendered: Singing by society, "Nearer My God to Thee"; prayer, Rev. Mr. Parris; instrumental duet, Misses Thomas and Douty; recitation, Miss Hattie Lewis; reading, Rev. Mr. Parris; vocal duet, Messrs. Leary and Crew. The last was omitted on account of the absence of Mr. Crew. After a light lunch the balance of the evening was spent in plays. They then adjourned at 11.30 o'clock with the following arrangements for future meetings: All members will meet at the parsonage on Thursday of next week and have a supper (without regard to weather), the price will be 25 cents. (Public cordially invited.) On the following Thursday the society will meet at the home of Mr. E. E. Leary.

HOW ABOUT IT?

Have you been thinking about buying an

INCUBATOR?

Well, just stop thinking and drop me a postal. I have some news for you. Don't think of buying an INCUBATOR or any POULTRY SUPPLIES until you have my prices. I can save you money. And don't forget I have

Some Good Chickens,

and invite you to come and see them. They were hatched in the "CYPHERS" INCUBATOR, for which I am agent in Kent county. Circulars free for the asking. Write

Chas. G. Watts,
f5-3mo STILL POND, MD.

HOPE H. BARROLL, Attorney.

Order of Publication.

William E. Grinnage, S. G. Elbert,
vs.
James Saunders and Laura Saunders his wife, Elvin Saunders and Caroline Saunders his wife, Comegys Caulk alias Comegys Cork, alias Thos. Caulk, alias Marshal Caulk and Cora Caulk his wife, Ara Matilda Rasin, formerly Ara Matilda Saunders and Wesley Rasin her husband, Chas. Hackett, Florence Hackett and Phenia Saunders, widow of Mark A. Saunders, all colored.

In the Circuit Court for Kent county, in Equity.
No. 1354.

THE OBJECT of this suit is to procure a decree for the sale of certain real estate in Kent county, of which Mark A. Saunders, colored, late of Kent county, died, seized and possessed.

The bill states that Mark A. Saunders, late of Kent county, deceased, was in his lifetime indebted unto S. G. Elbert in the sum of $9.00 on open account, and to William E. Grinnage in the sum of $88.00 on open account.

And the bill further states that the said Mark A. Saunders being so indebted, departed this life in the year 1896 intestate, possessed in fee simple of a tract of land situated in the First Election District of Kent county, but possessing no personal estate and leaving a widow surviving him and the following heirs at law, who are all adults, viz.: James Saunders and Laura Saunders, his wife, who reside in Wilmington, Delaware, Elvin Saunders and Caroline Saunders his wife, who reside in Chester, Pennsylvania, Comegys Caulk, alias Thomas Caulk, alias Comegys Cork, alias Marshall Caulk and Cora Caulk his wife, who live either in Queen Anne's county or Kent county; Ara Matilda Rasin and Wesley Rasin, who live in Queen Anne's county, Charles Hackett and Florence Hackett, who live in Queen Anne's county, Phenia Saunders, widow, who live in Queen Anne's county.

And the bill states that in order to pay the claims of your orator it is necessary for the real estate of the said Mark A. Saunders to be sold.

To the end therefore that the real estate of Mark A. Saunders be sold or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the claims of your orators and those of the other unsatisfied creditors of the said Mark A. Saunders.

It is thereupon this 2nd day of February, 1905, ordered by the Circuit Court for Kent county as a Court of Equity, that the plaintiffs by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper printed and published in Kent county once a week for four successive weeks before the 6th day of March, giving notice to the said defendants and each of them who may not be residing in the State of Maryland, or who may be temporarily absent therefrom, viz.: James Saunders and Laura Saunders his wife, Elvin Saunders and Caroline Saunders his wife, Comegys Caulk, alias Thomas Caulk, alias Comegys Cork, alias Marshal Caulk and Cora Caulk his wife, Ara Matilda Rasin, formerly Ara Matilda Saunders and Wesley Rasin her husband, Charles Hackett, Florence Hackett and Phenia Saunders, widow of Mark A. Saunders, of the object and substance of this bill and warning them to appear in this court in person or by solicitor on or before the 23rd day of March next, to show cause if any they have why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

JAMES T. DIXON, Clerk.

True copy—test:
f4-5t. JAMES T. DIXON, Clerk.

THE NEW armored cruiser Maryland is not only a credit to the great State for which she is named, but she is probably the queen of her class. Her speed is 23.306 knots an hour.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT delivered a notable address to the graduating class of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis on Monday. Among the striking points in his address were the following:

"I would be sorry to see us content to assume the position of a nation unwilling and unable to play a great part in the world, unable to hold its own in the shock of arms, should it ever be necessary, which I most earnestly hope that in the lifetime of no man here present will it be necessary."

"What we desire is to have it evident that this nation seeks peace, not because it is afraid, but because it believes in the eternal and immutable laws of justice and right living."

"One of your great duties is to see that shots hit."

The President also made a notable speech in Philadelphia in which he strongly indicated his attitude towards the great corporations of the country. He plainly said that the powers of the corporations must not be used against the people, and intimated that this power would be curtailed to a large extent by future legislation.

Mortgagee's Sale
—OF VALUABLE—

REAL ESTATE,

Situated, Lying and Being in Rock Hall, Kent County, Maryland.

BY VIRTUE of a mortgage from the Rock Hall Co-operative Company of Kent county, in the State of Maryland, to the Prudential Building and Loan Association of Baltimore city, bearing date the 13th day of November, 1898, and recorded in Liber J. T. D., No. 2, folios No. 29, etc., one of Land Record Books for Kent county, as on reference thereto will more fully and at large appear, which said mortgage was duly assigned to Hope H. Barroll; the undersigned, as assignee of the said mortgagee, will offer at public sale in front of the Court House, in Chestertown, in Kent county, Maryland, on

Tuesday, Feb. 21st, 1905,

between the hours of 11 o'clock A.M. and 12 o'clock noon, all the

Following Real Estate:
Canning House

and all thereunto belonging and appertaining, it being a part of a tract of land on the north side of the public road leading from Rock Hall to the Chester River Steamboat Company's wharf and adjoining the lot owned or formerly owned by Esther M. Boone and the Urie lands. The said lot of land has a front of 150 feet on the said public road, and runs back an even width of 150 feet. The northeast line of said lot being 225 feet, more or less, and the southwest line of said lot being 237 feet, more or less, as will more fully appear on reference to the said mortgage.

The Canning House Fixtures,
BUILDINGS, APPARATUS, ETC.,

belonging thereto and covered by the said mortgage, will be sold on the day of sale.

TERMS OF SALE:—Two hundred dollars cash on the day of sale, and the residue on a note with approved security, payable six months from the day of sale, all purchase money to bear interest from the day of sale. All title papers at the cost of purchaser.

HOPE H. BARROLL,
f4-ts C. H. HURLOCK, Auct. Assignee

HOPE H. BARROLL, Attorney.

Order of Publication.

James O. Robinson, administrator of Anne Rebecca Robinson, colored,
vs.
Sarah Elizabeth Knight, William Knight, Henry Jeffres, Hester Jeffres, John Jeffers, Rose Jeffers, Delia Jeffers, defendants, all colored.

In the Circuit Court for Kent County, Maryland, in Equity.
No. 1543.

THE object of this bill is to procure a decree for the sale of the real estate of Jacob Jeffers alias Jake Jeff, colored, deceased, and to distribute the proceeds thereof after the payment of his debts, to the respective heirs at law.

The bill states that a certain Jacob Jeffers alias Jake Jeff, colored, late of Kent county, deceased, was in his lifetime indebted unto Anne R. Robinson in the sum of $29.08 upon a certain judgment entered by Ben N. S. Wilkins, a late Justice of the Peace for Kent county, as will appear by a certified copy filed in said case.

And the bill further states that subsequent to the rendition of said judgment the said Anne Rebecca Robinson died and letters of administration were granted on her estate to the said James O. Robinson.

And the bill further states that the said Jacob Jeffers alias Jake Jeff being indebted unto your orator and unto divers other persons, died intestate, leaving no personal estate out of which your orators claim could be paid, and that no letters of administration have been granted on his estate, and that the said Jacob Jeffers alias Jake Jeff left real estate consisting of a house and lot of land situated in that part of Chestertown known as Lynchburg.

And the bill further states that the said Jacob Jeffers alias Jake Jeff left a widow, Delia Jeffers, surviving him, and the following children, viz.: Sarah Elizabeth Knight and her husband, William Knight, both of whom reside in the State of New York; Henry Jeffers, who resides in Chestertown, and whose wife's name is Hester Jeffers, but she resides in Wilmington, Delaware; John Jeffers, whose wife's name is Rose Jeffers, both of whom reside near Chesterville, Kent county, and these your orator is advised are the only heirs at law of the said Jacob Jeffers alias Jake Jeff.

To the end therefore that the real estate of Jacob Jeffers alias Jake Jeff, colored, may be sold or so much thereof as may be necessary for the payment of the claims of your orator and those of the other unsatisfied creditors of the said Jacob Jeffers alias Jake Jeff.

It is therefore ordered by the Circuit Court for Kent county, as a Court of Equity, this 31st day of January, 1905, that the plaintiff by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Kent county once in each of four successive weeks before the 16th day of March, giving notice to the said Sarah Elizabeth Knight, William Knight, Henry Jeffers, Hester Jeffers, John Jeffers, Rose Jeffers and Delia Jeffers, who are said to be non-residents of this State or who may not be at present residing therein of the object and substance of this bill and warning them to appear in this court in person or by solicitor on or before the 23rd day of March next, to answer the premises and show cause if any they have, why a decree ought not to pass as prayed.

JAMES T. DIXON, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
f4-5t. JAMES T. DIXON, Clerk.

SMITH'S REPLY TO JACKSON'S NOTICE OF CONTEST.

Charges the Congressman With Expenditures of Large Sums of Money in Every County of the First Congressional District to Bribe Voters—Declares Recent Returns Correct—Defends Extra Session—Denies Abuse of Power of Election Officials.

Some weeks ago, Congressman Wm. H. Jackson had notice of contest served on Hon. Thos. A. Smith recently returned Congressman-elect of the First District. Mr. Smith makes reply in detail showing that he has investigated the situation with great care and thoroughness.

The answer of Mr. Smith was prepared by his counsel, Messrs. Alonzo L. Miles and Arthur P. Gorman, Jr., and its feature is the direct and flatfooted charge that Mr. Jackson purposely expended a large and unprecedented sum of money in the First district during the last campaign for the purpose of influencing the voters of that district, with the veiw of securing his own election to Congress. The answer further charges that for the distribution of this large amount of money Mr. Jackson employed an executive committee in each county, and it is asserted by the answer that at the proper time the names of these committeemen will be given, together with other facts bearing upon the "corruption fund?"

OPENLY CHARGES BRIBERY.

In accusing Mr. Jackson of bribery, Mr. Smith says in his answer:

I desire further to say that I am credibly informed, believe and therefore, charge that you expended large sums of money in every county of the First Congressional district to bribe voters, who were otherwise disposed to vote for me, either to stay at home or to so deface their ballots by bad folding or distinguishing marks as to destroy said ballots, and to that end you employed an executive committee in each county of the district to hold, expend and distribute your corruption fund, whose names I am prepared to give, if neccessary, in the taking of the testimony in the case.

While I may have gained some votes because of the ignorance and illiteracy of a certain class of voters, who are supporters of yours, I lost many more because of your unlawful and criminal corruption and bribery of voters who were disposed to vote for me. The First Congressional district of Maryland is normally a Democratic district, as can readily by demonstrated, not only by the fact that the Republican party has only elected a representative from that district three times in 40 years, but also by the figures taken from the official returns of the vote to that district since 1867.

A comparison of the vote of the two parties since 1897 clearly demonstrates not only that the First Congressional district of Maryland is still a Democratic district, but that your defeat in 1904 was not due to Election law of 1901 and 1904.

I claim that while my plurality over you as returned by the State Board of Canvassers was 510, it would have been much larger had the voters of that district been permitted to give a free, honest and unpurchased expression of their sentiments.

DECLARES RETURNS CORRECT.

Mr. Smith denies in vigorous language the allegation in the Jackson notice that he was not elected to the Fifty-ninth Congress, and asserts that the returns made by the State Board of Canvassers—Jackson, 17,072; Smith, 17,582—are correct and accurate in every particular, representing the vote properly cast in said district. Says Mr. Smith:

While I deny the appropriateness of your discussion of the election laws of the State in your notice of contest and the pseudo legal deductions enunciated therein, and while I deny the existence of any ground whatsoever for your unprecedented attack upon the Court of Appeals of Maryland, the highest tribunal in the State, and for your vituperative and unfounded allegations against the Democratic party and the various election officials of the State of Maryland, I cannot, nevertheless, in justice to the party whose nominee I was, to the Legislature that enacted the laws, to the court that construed them and to myself permit such unnecessary, unwarranted and erroneous statements to go unanswered.

Your reflection upon the integrity and ability of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, contained in your allegation that the court has so construed the law "as to require of the voter, under penalty of invalidating his ballot, a strictness in complying with all the provisions of the act with reference to the marking of his ballot extremely unusual, if not absolutely unknown to the election codes of the other States of the United States," and that the court has so construed the law as to render it "impossible for the ordinary judges of election to apply the election law of Maryland, governing the counting of the ballot," must be astonishing to all unprejudiced, fair minded citizens of the State. This eminent tribunal has been recognized, not only in this State, but throughout the whole of the United States, as one of marked ability whose decisions are given the greatest weight by every other tribunal in the land.

I feel confident that you would not have made such accusations against this court if you had laid aside self-interest and viewed its efforts and works from an intelligent and disinterested point of view.

For your instruction I review briefly the election laws of the State of Maryland and the interpretation therof by the Court of Appeals.

EXTRA SESSION DEFENDED.

Mr. Smith's counsel then go on to defend the call of the extra session of the Legislature of 1901 and to deny absolutely the statements and insinuations concerning the motives of this action made by the Jackson memorial. The necessities for the extra session are pointed out and the conditions which led to the enactment of the present election laws are discussed. In speaking of the law passed in 1901, which is so strenuously denounced by Mr. Jackson, the answer says:

While this law was the means of eliminating many of the evils that had theretofore existed, it is still found to contain serions defects, which your partisans soon discovered could be used to corrupt and did corrupt a large number of venal and untelligent voters.

The law was still further amended by the Legislature of 1904, which only applies to certain counties of the State. The material changes in this law applied only to the formation and arrangement of the official ballot. It does away with the necessity of having the candidates' names arranged in alphabetical order, according to their surnames, but leaves to the discretion of the Supervisors of Election to arrange the names of the candidates under the designation of the office for which they are candidates; it also eliminates from the ballot party designation. It was hoped that the law so amended would, by promoting individual and intelligent voting, diminish the evil of corruption that had hitherto existed. While these several amendments did not prevent your partisans and vote purchasing agents from expending large sums of money in the First Congressional district in your behalf, at the election held on the 8th day of November, 1904, it did prevent the voters from placing any mark of identification upon his ballot to indicate how he voted and having such ballot counted.

On page 3 of your written notice you claim to have been elected the Representative of the First Congressional district of Maryland in the Fifty-ninth Congress, at the election held in November, 1902, by a plurality of 1,786 votes, which I admit. The election at which you were so returned elected was held under the provisions of the election law passed at the extra session of the General Assembly of Maryland, of 1901, which law, on page 5 of your petition, you charge is unconstitutional.

DENIES UNCONSTITUTIONALITY.

You served your term in Congress, but it did not occur to you to attack the constitutionality of the law under which you were elected until after the election of November, 1904, when I was returned elected over you. I deny that said election law of 1901 is unconstitutional, and aver, that the Court of Appeals of Maryland and of other States of the United States have declared similar laws to be constitutional and that Congress has no power to pass upon the constitutionality of the law under such circumstances. Whether the law of 1901 is constitutional or not, you having been elected under it and having served your term, cannot now in law and good conscience be heard to protest against it.

I deny that "it has been found impossible to discover any way in which the courts can be called upon to pass upon to constitutionality of the election laws of Maryland," as alleged in your notice of contest. On the contrary I aver that the courts have declared said laws constitutional and are always open to any one who has bona fide grievance. It is remarkable that you should attribute your defeat and my election to the election laws of Maryland when as a matter of fact, the party whose nominee you were has not elected Representative to Congress from the First Congressional district of of Maryland but three times in the last 40 years."

These occasions were:

(a) In 1896, when because of differences of opinion and dissensions within the Democratic party, growing out of certain national issues involved in that campaign, your party elected its Representative to Congress from every district of the State of Maryland which was unprecedented.

(b) In 1900, when you were elected by the same methods of bribery and corruption of voters which you practiced in the election of November, 1904.

(c) In 1902, when you were again elected under the very law which you now allege is unconstitutional.

DENIES ABUSE OF POWER.

I deny your allegations where in you say "the election officials, partisans of yours, abused the powers conferred upon them by these laws, with the intent and to the effect of unfairly and unlawfully preventing the casting or the counting for me of the ballots of upward of 2,000 legally qualified and registered voters who attended at the polls to vote for me." If you were familiar with the election laws of the State you would not accuse the judges and clerks of election, who received and counted the votes, of being partisans or of giving an advantage to the candidate of either party, because you would know that the law provides that there shall be four judges and two clerks at each polling place, two judges and one clerk selected by the Republican party and two judges and one clerk selected by the Republican party. The registers are chosen in a similar manner.

No vote can be registered, no vote can be received no vote can be counted without the assent of at least one representative of each party and after the counting has been completed the result must be certified as correct by all the judges of election representing both parties. Such certificate was signed by each of the four judges and two clerks in every voting precinct in each county of the First Congressional district.

In addition to the fact that a bi-partisan board of judges and clerks of election certified to the correctness of the vote, the Boards of Election Supervisors in the several counties of the district, composed of two Democrats and the Republican each, in an official letter to the Governor of Maryland stated that the election was coducted fairly and the law complied with.

In this connection I call your attention particularly to a letter signed by all the Supervisors of Worcester county, in which you allege great irregularities, in which letter all the supervisors of election state: "We can unhesitatingly say that we know of no unfairness in the conduct of the recent election or in the appointmentsaand arrangements prior thereto and that we know nothing in relation thereto th t was improper in any respect."

FURTHER DENIALS MADE.

Mr. Smith, in his answer, then goes on to deny the various allegations of fraud, irregularities and violations of the law made by Mr. Jackson. He denies that the form and arrangement of the ballot in some of the counties were agreed upon in secret by the two Democratic supervisors, and also that in Somerset county, the "type, style and appearance of the ballot were ingeniously contrived to make it as troublesome as possible for a Republican voter to mark his ballot." He denies that 887 ballots marked for Mr. Jackson properly were not counted because they were misfolded. He refers to some of Mr. Jackson's charges as "splenetic." The various Jackson allegations in reference to Kent, Queen Annes, Talbot, Worcester and other counties are specifically denied and general denial is made as follows.

I deny that in any voting precinct of and county of the First Congressional distric any votes were counted for me that should not have been counted, or that any votes were rejected which should have been counted for you, as alleged in paragraphs 1 to 12, inclusive, of your notice of contest, and I deny each and every item of the tabulated statements therein contained.

The taking to testimony on behalf of Mr. Jackson, it is stated, will begin immediately and the law grants him 40 days in which to complete his testimony, after which the same time is given to the contestee.

IT IS NOT

always to the swiftest to whom the race belongs, nor is it always the one who howls the most that sells the cheapest. We do not say that we are the cheapest in the land, but we do say that we sell as cheap as any legitimate merchant in the same line for the same quality of goods.

FOR INSTANCE,

We can sell you a pair a $1.00 Blankets for..... 69c
Levering's Coffee..... 12½ c
Men's $2.00 Boots..... $1.45
Ladies' $1.25 Heavy Calf Shoes for..... 98c
A Fine High Back Lounge, worth $6.00, for..... $4.00
Men's $5.00 Suits for..... $2.98
Children's $3.00 Suits for..... $1.25
Men's Unlaundried 50c Shirts for..... 25c

and other articles at proportionate prices.

A CALL WILL CONVINCE YOU

that you can save money by dealing with us.

☞ Highest prices paid for COUNTRY PRODUCE. ☜

N. LIEBERMAN,

"THE OLD RELIABLE,"

MELITOTA, MARYLAND.

THIS SPACE

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The Canning and Mercantile Co.,

STILL POND, MD.

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